foo, 215,000 and there was no instance on record in which the receipts of a railway had not been of continuous growth, oven where portions of its traffic had been abstracted by competition or new lines.

The wear and tear was great; 20,000 tuns of iron required to be replaced annually and 26,000,000 trees were smually felied to make good the less of sleepers; and 300,000 trees could be grown on little less than 5,000 acres of forest land. The President considered at some length how these annual depreciations should be met. The principle of a renewal fund was questioned. at some length now the principle of a renewal fund was ques-be met. The principle of a renewal fund was ques-tionable. After a certain period in the history of every railway deterioration reached an annual avertionable revery railway deterioration reached an annual average, and as that annual depreciation became a charge as fixed and certain as the cost of fuel or the salaries of officers, it should be admitted as an annual charge

of officers, it should be admitted as an annual charge sgainst receipts.

As regarded farce, the interests of the companies and of the public were identical; companies must regulate farce by consideration of the circumstances which produced the largest revenue, and the circumstances which produced the largest revenue were those which induced the greatest number of individuals to travel. Nothing was so profitable as passenger traffic, as it cost less in every way than goods, and an average train would carry 200 passengers. The cost of running a train was overstated at 1s. 3d. per mile, and 100 passengers at ½d. per mile produced 5s. 2½d. But But this argument did not imply that in all cases farce should be fixed at a minimum. Minimum farce were most profitable on short routes; but the public

But this argument did not unply that a fares should be fixed at a minimum. Minimum fares were most profitable on short routes; but the public were too much occupied to be tempted by minimum fares to undertake long journeys. High rates of speed and increased comforts were then required, and these might be charged for. Every case, therefore, should be treated in consideration of its local circumstances. The postal facilities afforded by railways were very great. But for their existence Mr. "Rowland Hill's plan never could have been effectually carried out. Railways afforded the means of carrying bulk, which would have been fatal to the old mail coaches. Every would have been fatal to the old mail coaches. Every were transmitted, eight or ten vans were now required for Post-office bags on the North-Western Railway. were transmitted, eight or ten vans were now required for Post-office bags on the North-Western Railway and this use of eight or ten vans implied, at the least the employment of fourteen or fifteen mail coaches and the expenses of fourteen or fifteen mail coaches to and the expenses of fourteen or fifteen mail coaches to Birmingham could never have been sustained by a penny postage. For this great blessing, therefore, the nation had to thank the railways. They were the great engines for the diffusion of knowledge. Government never could have carried The Times, of its present rize, on the same terms, by the old mail coach. The Parliamentary blue-books never would have been printed; for, except by canal or by wagon, they could not have been distributed, and if they could not have been circulated they would have been useless. Nevertheless, the Post-office did not appear to treat railways with all the consideration they were entitled to expect. Great services were required, and, in return, it had been contended that no profit should be allowed to the railway companies, except as carriers and workers of the line. Railway companies were, therefore, indifferent to postal traffic; which was shown to be a serious disadvantage to the public. At present the Post-office competed with railways as carriers of book parcels, a

disadvantage to the public. At present the Post-office competed with railways as carriers of book parcels, a principle which might be extended still farther, but not without injustice and hardship to the railways.

Parliamentary legislation for railways was fall of incongruities and absurdities, which were graphically described and illustrated. The acts of Parliament which railways had been forced to obtain had cost the public £14,000,000 sterling. But this was shown to be the exclusive fault of Parliament itself, and of the system it enforced. The legislation of Parliament had made railways pay seventy millions of money to landmade railways pay seventy millions of money to land owners for land and property; yet almost every estate tweers for land and property; yet almost every estate traversed by a railway had been greatly improved in value. Parliament had taxed the Companies in favor of the landowners, for what was called "severance." Claims for compensation for "severance" were based on theories which were wholly ideal and imaginary. No one had ever been able to show a practical loss by "severance," and the claim was often made as "customary" where it was even admitted that no ground for it existed. The remedy which suggested leads for this state of things was one which Parliament. itself for this state of things was one which Parlia-ment was not likely to grant. A competent tribunal was wanted, and Parliament was incompetent. was wanted, and Parlament was incompetent.

Neither its practical experience, its time, nor its
system was adapted for railway legislation. If a
mixed commission could be organized, to consist of
practical men of acknowledged legal, commercial,
and mechanical ability, there might be some chance
of railway business being efficiently conducted. But
it was admitted that there was little hope of any such
excessions.

Railway management was next considered, and shown to be completely anomalous. Parliament had legislated for railways as toil-taking companies; but every direction was obliged to embark in enterprises foreign to the Parliamentary objects of the railway itself. This produced scrious dilemmas. As long as dividends were kept up the directors were popular, however illegal their acts; but the moment dividends but the directors however appropriate with the content of the co fell, the directors, however energetic, wise or prudent, were visited by the shareholders and the public with all the ponaltics of having exceeded the letter of the law. Men whose reputations were at stake were the law. Meet whose temperature the risk of becoming railway directors; and the most ealightened manager and abareholders were revolving in their own mind how the dilemma could be escaped. It was suggested that advantage might be taken of the Limited Liability. that advantage might be taken of the Limited Limited and the consideration of the constitute themselves managers, and being free from apprehensions on account of shareholders, of external interference, or of personal liabilities, they would be able to the consideration of the consi line and enter into those enterprises necessary for its development and essential to its pros-perity. A large profit would accrae to those who took the line, and managed it with vigor and economy; while shareholders would derive great advantages from the certainty of receiving fixed dividends, and from the enhancement of the value of their property, and from the classic security would be afforded to the public, while their best interests would be consulted.

The electric telegraph—that offspring and indispensible consulted.

The electric telegraph—that offspring and indispensable companion of railways—was next considered. 7,200 miles of telegraph, or 36,000 miles of wires, were laid down at least. 3,000 people were continually employed, and more than 1,000,000 public messages were annually fiashed along this "silent highway." To the working of railways the telegraph had become essential. The needle was capable of indicating at every station whether the line was clear, or blocked, or if accident had anywhere occurred. The telegraph could, therefore, do the work of additional rails by imparting instantaneous information to the officers, or if accident had anywhere occurred. The tengglass by imparting instantaneous information to the officers, and enabling them to augment the traffic over those portions of the line to which their duty might apply. It also enabled large savings to be effected in rolling stock, by affording the means of supplying such stock to any station at which it was needed from some other station where it had accumulated and was not wanted. The mode in which this system was worked was described, and its simplicity was commended. As a perpetual current was passing through the wires, the guard or engine-driver had only to break the trainwire in case of accident, and the officers at the nearest station were instantaneously apprized that something was wrong and that assistance was needed. Some statistics were given to show that the business of the Electric Telegraph Company had increased fiftyfold in seven years.

seven years.

Railway accidents occurred to passengers in the first half of 1854 in the proportion of one accident to every 7,195,343 travelers. Ladies and goatlemen could scarcely "sit at home at ease" with the impunity with which it appeared that they could travel by railway. which it appeared that they could travel by railway. How frequent, comparatively, were the accidents in the street; how fearful the misadventures to those "who go down to the sea in ships." Yet Parliament had seen fit to legislate expressly for accidents by railway, without legislating in the same way for accidents from other sorts of locomotion. This was unlar to railways, and ill-calculated to afford protection to the public where it was most needed. Lord Campbell's Act, also, measured men's lives by a class standard. The family of a high public functionary would get large compensation, while the family of the poor working man would get nothing. The practical tendency of this law was to retard the adoption of low fares. Railway managers were compelled to consider act only what they might gain, but what they might lose; and the larger the number of passengers, the greater the risk of accident to some of them. The companies were, practically, obliged to insure the life empanies were, practically, obliged to insure the life every person who traveled on their line, without of every person who traveled on their line, without being able to apportion the premiums to the risks in

being able to apportion the premiums to the risks in-tured.

The results of railways were astounding—90,000 men were employed directly, and upwards of 40,000 collate rally; 130,000 men, with their wives and families were employed directly, and upwards of 40,000 collaterally; 130,000 men, with their wives and families, represented a population of 590,000 souls; so that 1 in 50 of the entire population of the kingdom might be said to be dependent upon railways. The annual receipt of railways now reached £30,000,000, or nearly half the amount of the ordinary revenue of the State. If railway intercourse were suspended, the same amount of traffic could not be carried on under a cost of £60,000,000 per annum; so that £40,000,000 a year were saved by railways. To the public "time is money," and in point of time a further saving was effected; for on every journey averaging 12 miles in length an hour was saved to 111,000,000 passengers per annum, which was equal to 38,000 years in the life of a man, working eight hours a day; and allowing an average of 3s. per diem for his work, this additional saving was £2,000,000 a year. The moral results of railways were equally remarkable; railways were equally remarkable; railways were equally industry the same of the same of consumption, and by facilitating the transit of manures; thus enabling poor lands to compete with

superior soils. The stimulus afforded to national industry was exemplified by the progress of the boiler-plate manufacture; and the increased comforts afforded to the people were illustrated by the extraordinary progress of the fi-h trade and the development of the inland coal traffic. It was observed that, before railways existed integral communication was restricted by the characterists. existed, internal communication was restricted by physical circumstances; the canal traffic was dependent on the supply of water at the summit levels, and upon the vicissitudes of seasons of either drouth or trost.

the supply of water at the summit levels, and upon the viciseitudes of seasons of either drouth or trost. Railway communication was free from all these difficulties, and every obstable that nature had opposed science had hitherto effectually surmounted.

The address concluded with some words of practical application. The duty devolved on civil engineers of improving and perfecting this vast system. Every farthing saved on the train mileage of the kingdom was 180,000 a year gained to railway companies. There was, therefore, ample field for economical apphances, and therefore no economical arrangement, however trifling, was to be neglected. Nothing would afford and therefore no economical arrangement, however, trifling, was to be neglected. Nothing would afford the President greater satisfaction than that from his observations some sound practical improvement should result to a system with which his name, in consequence of his father's works, had been so largely as for, however extensive his own connection with rail-ways, all he had known and all he had himself done ways, all he had known and all he had himself done was due to the parent whose memory he cherished and

MISCELLANEOUS.

Defutation from the Great Desert of SaHara.—The Akhbar gives the following interesting
account of a deputation which has just arrived at Algiers from the Desert beyond the French possessions
in Africa: A considerable sensation was created on
the 6th at Algiers, by the arrival there of a deputation
of four Arabs, belonging to a tribe inhabiting the
Great Desert, and known under the name of Toparegs.
Since the conquest of the country bendering on the

Great Desert, and known under the name of Tooaregs, since the conquest of the country bordering on the Great Sahara has been effected by the French troops, it has become a matter of interest to the French Government to establish a friendly intercourse with the tribes inhabiting the Desert itself—a space measuring upward of four hundred leagues from north to south—that is, from Ourgia, the last oasis occupied by the French, to Timbuctoo. The tribe above mentioned is divided into eight different branches: the Azguer, bordering on the Regency of Tunis; the Hoggar, inhabiting the mountainous range of that name; the Ahir. divided into eight different branches: the Azguer, bordering on the Regency of Tunis; the Hoggar, inhabiting the mountainous range of that name; the Ahir, living south of R't; the Ennebigh, or Lemden, in the vicinity of Timbuctoo; and the Keloel, the Boodal, the Keloeres, and the Itissa tribes, occupy the country between the black population of the Soodan and the far whiter race inhabiting the north of Africa. The Tooaregs are very nearly white. They inhabit tents made of tanned hides, and live chiefly on the products of the chase, their camels, and a kind of fleeceless sheep called demman, of which they possess immense flocks. In the south they cultivate rice and maize; those of the north have but lately turned their attention to agriculture. The men wear two large gowns, a white and a blue, of Soodan manufacture, a kind of woolen or silk caftan reaching to the ground, and wide trousers, closing at the ankles, with a gaudy trimming all round. They wear no stockings, but red leather sandals, of good workmanship. On their heads they wear a red skulleap, covered by a kind of turban, from which a blue veil descends to as far as their mouths, while a kind of cravat heavining from the cevinit cover the lower part scends to as far as their mouths, while a kind of cra vat, beginning from the occiput, covers the lower par of their faces, thus quite hidden from view, while their women, on the contrary, wear no kind of veil, and en joy the greatest liberty. Their weapons consist of a long poniard, called deraia, and a double-edged sabre a lance, a musket, and a shield made out of an ele phant's ear. The deputation above mentioned was received in the most friendly manner by the Governor-General of Algiers, their own behavior being respect-General of Algiers, their own behavior being respectful and dignified in the extreme. "You possess," said they, "cloth, silk, cotton stuffs, and pipes; bring us "those manutactures of yours, and others, too, and we "will exchange for them ivery, skins, perfumes, wax, "gum and golddust. We shall on both sides derive "considerable profit from this traffic, which will also certified to ur friendship." The Governor-General intends, it is said, shortly to test their friendly feeling by

of Africa.
POPULATION OF ROME.—The Moniteur (Jan. 6) an POPULATION OF ROME,—The Moniteur (Jan. 6) announces that the General Vicariate of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome for the year 1855. In all, there are 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 bishops, 1,265 secular priests, 2,213 monks and other religious personages, 1,919 nuns, and 687 seminarists. At Rome, therefore, there are in all 5,081 priests, monks, nuns or seminarists—that is to say, 1 to every 35 inhabitants.

The Queen has presented a jewel to Miss Nightingale—specially made and singularly beautiful orna-

sending a caravan into their country—an expedition which, if crowned with success, may reopen the com-merce which was anciently carried on with the center

The Queen has presented a jewel to Miss Righting alc—specially made and singularly beautiful, ornamented with a V. R., and a text, "Blessed are the mereiful," and diamonds, and enamel, and a regul inscription on the back, and so forth. It is to be worn rather as an order than an ornament. Whether it was distilled through lots of hands before it reached the owner—in the usual snobbish English style whom royaity approaches ordinary clay-we know not; but the bauble appears to have some meaning, which the English barbarous stars and gatters are destitute of, never having been betowed in a single instance on hu-mane or creative worth, but on titled soldiers and po-

litical partisats.

Dr. Scoresby is going out to Australia, with an express yiew to make experiments relative to the variance of the complete partis in the coupling in the co press view to make experiments relative to the varia-tion of the compass in iron ships in the southern hemis-phere. With great liberality, the directors of the Liv-erpool and Australian Navigation Company have granted the use of a state-cabin in their splendi 1 serew-stramer, the Royal Charter; a vessel well adapted for scientific experiments. The masts are of wood. The compasses are so arranged as to check each other. The wheels, we are told, are not likely to influence even delicate experiments. The Royal Charter sails next week for the antipodes.

Mr. Rogers (we learn from The Athenaum) has left

Mr. Rogers (we learn from The Athenaum) has left several volumes—it is said five—of Mamoirs. These are in the hands of the poet's executor and publisher, Mr. Moxon, and are "ready for the press." Report speaks unctuously as to the contents. Rogers's personal property is said to be under £25,000. The pictures and books are possibly worth £40,000. In his later years Rogers lived ox an annuity from the bank. Professor Kiss of Berlin has commenced the execution of an equestrian statue of King Frederick William the Third, as likewise that of a monument to be erected to

Third, as likewise that of a monument to be erected to the late Privy Conneillor Beuth. At the same time, he is about to finish the sculptures which are to adora the

is about to finish the scuiptures which are to adora the new Museum at Berlin.

M. Herzen's "Exile" has been reprieted at Ham-burg, and interdicted (for a moment) at Leipsic. The Russian agents interfered, and the Saxon authorities proved complaisant; but the trade protested, and after some reconsideration the ban was removed. "My "Exile" is therefore free to pass among the libraries of

Germany.

Dr. Bruno Bauer, formerly of the University of Betlin, has left Prussia, and taken up his abode in

London.
On the evening of Monday the 14th inst., a public reduced the evening of monary the 14th inst., a public adding of Macaulay is 3d and 4th vols. was commenced at Wylde's British and Foreign Newsroom, Leicester square, London. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and the reader was listened to with a deep attention by the audience.

# THE LATEST.

The London Times points out to Russia and other powers the fallacy of supposing that the readiness of the English nation to make peace is at all proportioned to its unwillingness to commence the war. "We "have," it says, "got over the first shock, and are beginning to make our element of that which, a little while ago, we regarded with the most genuine horror

and aversion."

There is a strong sentiment, which repines at the termination of hostilities before we have had the opportunity of putting forth our whole strength, and vindicating in a new field, and against a new enemy, our ancient renown. We mention these things for the very sake of the peace, the preliminaries of which have, as it appears, been signed between Count Valentine Esterhazy and Count Nesselrode; for, in the present temper of the public mind in England, any attempt, however slight, to renew the diplomatic maneuvers of last April, would result in an immediate explosion of popular feeling, which might render it impossible to proceed further in a pacific direction.

The Times' city article, dated Friday evening, says: "The operations in the English funds to-day have been comparatively of a steady character, and they seem for the present to have settled at the improve-

ment of yesterday.
"In the Stock Exchange there was full employment "In the Stock Exchange there was full employment for money, and short loans on Government secarties were in request at fully five per cent. No fresh news transpired to influence the course of business, but an impression that the Government—while they are resolved not to relapse their preparations—are disposed to believe that the negotiations commenced will go on to a rapid and satisfactory conclusion tended to give general stability to the appearance of the market.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEACE QUESTION.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

London, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

It is not unlikely that the proximate session of Parliament will find the House divided into three parties -those who see sufficient grounds for an immediate ocessation of hostilities; those who advocate the further prosecution of the war, not thinking the terms at present accepted sufficient, and these who take the in-

termediate course and hold themselves open to the oice of peace, but who will not lay down their arms

until peace is secured us on terms of abiding obligation. It now remains for the Governments of France and England to be firm and cautious in negotiations, for Austria to keep her engagements honorably, for Russia to see her true interests, for the British nation warmly to uphold the Executive Government, and for the British Parliament to support the Ministry with firm ness while these all-important negotiations are in process of arrangement.

### HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior W. Smith commander, from New-Orleans the 24th and Havana the evening of the 28th, arrived at this

port on Saturday evening.

The United States frigate Potomac, Com. Spaulding, and war steamer Fulton left for Key West the morn ing of the 28th ult. During their stay the officers dined at the Palace. Salutes and other civilities were exchanged with the greatest good feeling.

Two French vessels of war are in the harbor. The crop of sugar in market is smaller than usual at

this season, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather for harvesting and transporting. Havana is filled with strangers, particularly Ameri-

cans. They are met in the street, café and hotels at every turn. By order of the Captain-General the small coin

the United States has been depreciated.

The Black Warrior brings Mile, Rachel, whose health is still very delicate. She will leave at one for Liverpool on her way to me belle France. The re mainder of the troupe go home direct.

From Our Own Corresponden HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

We have intelligence of the slave cargo, which t had intended to have landed at St. Juan de los Remedies; but in consequence of the proprietors of the expedition baving got a hint of its having been denounced they have altered the destinati of it to the other side of the Island.

I have ascertained since my last letter that several planters, I am forbidden to send you their names, have found it to their interest to treat their slaves with greater humanity than formerly especially the females, by permitting them to remain a longer period with their children after their birth, and that in consequence more than half the infants are now reared.

Commodore Paulding, the Captains of the Po tomac and Fulton, together with the Commodore's Secretary and the Acting-Consul of the United States were invited to dinner by Gen. Concha on the 24th just. All the above named gentlemen except Commedore Paulding were present. I am unable

to account for the Commodore's absence.

Joseph Tucker Crawford, esq., Her Britannic
Majesty's Consul General in Cuba, is gazetted as
Commissary-Judge of the Mixed Commission in this city, vice the late Mr. Backhouse-who, you will remember, was brutally murdered a short time since. A better appointment than Mr. Craw ford it would have been impossible for the British Government to make. Familiar as that gentle man is with the Spanish language and the charac ter of the Spaniards, and being, withal, a thorough Anti-Slavery man, we may feel confident that strict justice will be administered in all cases that may come under him.

The Potomac and Fulton left us on a cruise or We have again delightful weather after the cor tinuance for a longer duration of the north wind than I had before known during my long residence

THE HOMICIDE AT THE BARKER HOUSE

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER REDDING AND

A JURY.

The examination into the cause of the death of Mi chael McLaughlin, who was killed in the Barker House on Thursday night, was continued before Coroner Redding and a Jury on Saturday, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. The room was densely crowded with spectators, all of whom appeared deeply interested.

Several witnesses were examined, and some ne

facts were brought to light, but the one who inflicte the thrust which caused death has not yet been iden tified. Sufficient was proved, however, to show the McLaughlin was struck upon the head by James Bar ker while deceased was scuffling with another man. The instrument in the hand of Barker is represented as a stick, something like a policeman's club. head of deceased not having been medically examinthe Coroner adjourned the case to do so, and secure the services of Dr. Cochran. They proceeded to No. 146 Water street, where the body was lying, and found three prints of either nails or teeth on the upper part of the left jaw, near the ear, and the right eye bruised. They made no examination of the scalp, reserving that in case the Jury should require it. The faneral arrangements having been made, the body was conveyed to Calvary Cometery in the afternoon, at tended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and relatives. It will be detained in a vanit for the

The following is a summary of the evidence taken

The following is a summary of the evidence taken before adjournment:

Patrick Murphy testified that deceased, O'Brien and himself went into the Barker House on Thursday evening last to take a crink; while the bartender (George W. Barker) are repring them whishy skins he beard some one languing at him; he asked what they were laughing at, when an old gentionan came up and saved that he was not to be aggest. Dunn then came in the door with his shirt-collar open and handker-clife for, and witrees asked him if he came in to tight. Dunn struck him and they clinched, and while they were clinched James Barker struck witness on the head with somathing and knocked him senselses; it seemed like the knob of a door or seniching client with the was struck with smear better they have nothing more nutil Officer Williams earries him out; at the time he was struck deceased was standing at the Hamilton avenue side of the bar; saw no discussance between him and any other person; next he saw him was when he came in sgalu, and then he was dead, he could not state positively that Barker had a weapon; the persons in the house he thought were sober.

Gidecon Fountain sworn—I reside at No. 97 President street; was not acquainted with Michael McLaughlin saw him on Threes avenue about 5 of lock, when he came in the Barker.

next he saw him was when be came in sgain, and then he was dead, he could not save positively that Barker had a weapout the persons in the house he thought were sober.

Gideon Fountain sworn—I reside at No. 97 President street; was not acquainted with Michael McLaughtin; saw him on Thursday evening about 5 celeck, when he came in the Barker Bouse; the last witness (Murphy) came in first, and several calver followed; previous to their coming in we heard a noise, and then this company came in in a very bolsterous manner; the gratilemen there previously sat around the stove. Marphy called for drinks, and turning round exclaimed, "None of your laughting there," and repeating the expression, sail, "or cless I'll give you a tumbler;" McLaughlin then saized a decanter and raising it, Barker came out from behind the bar and took it from him; I went up to Norphy and told him we must have no fighting here, and requested him to be quiet; he called me a liar twice; I then stepped back, and the man who was killed came up to me in a threatening nanner, and took held of me; I pashed him; off and went to the store to get out of his way; aman, either Murphy or deceased, rushed in among the party around the stove; the efforts of O'Brien provented him from fighting, just then a man came? In the dior, and Marphy and he citiched; Murphy then strack at any and everybody; it was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw was all done in five minutes; the first I saw have a stranger or an acquaintance; I thou saw the acquaintance; the man of the first in the first i

The inquest was then adjourned till Monday at le o'clock a. m., and Geo. W. Barker was placed in the custody of Constable Horton to await the result.

# CITY ITEMS.

THE JANUARY THAW -One of us-there are a good

many of us-one of us last Wednesday morning, being thereunto moved by some softening influence, did write, print, publish, declare, make known and tell all he world and "the rest of mankind," that "the Jan nary Thaw has at last begun," with a clear intimation that it would continue, keep on, and finish thawing before it closed its "thawey term;" for he said, wrote and printed, that "It was mild at midnight, with a prospect of growing warmer." Perhaps it was, and perhaps it was also then and there that "Yesterday the snow melted pretty freely, though the sun was obscured nearly all the time." It is equally true that the sun has not been obscured much of the time, except that time when it was mild at midnight, and it is still quite as true that the snow has not melted pretty freely, except it was brought close to a big fire. It is most emphatically true that the January Thaw has been postponed-indefinitely postponed. As the ther mometer stands now, there is not the remotest prospec that the snew will ever run again, except it runs like dry sand down hill. The order of the Mayor and Po lice to cut out the gutters, which commenced upon large scale, as soon as our notice that the thaw had commenced was printed, was an idle order—the work abor lost-for the thaw has not commenced-the water has not run in the gutters-except to fill and freeze them solid-the low streets and cellars have not been overflowed, and what is more, never will be-unless the weather changes. Heaven speed a warmer term but time only can tell when it will reach here. We have had four weeks of sleighing, and as the thermometer stood yesterday, shall have four more. Be assured, both town and country readers—the January Thaw has not begun; or if begun, has met a frozen

CONCERTS .- Of these, there were two last week by notable artists. Mr. Gottschalk gave one of Spanish and Cuban music, largely attended from the nation to which it was addressed, and successful in presenting Spanish and Cuban melodice, worked-up with brilliant piano spray. We have so often spoken of Mr. Gottshalk's peculiarities—his exactitude unimpeached—his passionate, poetically-wrapped performance, which places him directly on a plane with the great artists of Europe—that we need not individuate his merits as o his last concert.

The other concert was by that Mauhattan celeb rity-Mr. Kyle-who plays the flute in a style thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Kyle leaves the profession now, and on the occasion of his farewell benefit a number of professional assistants and a crowd of unprofessional auditors were present. Miss Brenen showed her crescent vocalisms to the satisfaction of the auditory. This young lady is from South Carolina, we believe, and is a pupil of Signor Badiali, who has had her in training for a year or two, giving her the secrets of the only school of singing. The othassisting artists are well-known celebrities of the fra ternity.

A complimentary concert, for the benefit of a blind boy, Michael McDermott, to enable him to support himself in the city till his sight is restored, to be given at Hope Chapel this evening.

A meeting of the friends of Kansas will be held Tuesday evening next, at the Lyceum, No. 15 Laight street, when Mr. Henry S. Clubb will explain by dia grams the Octagon plan of settlement, and the characer of the Vegetarian Settlement Company, now preparing to start for Kansas.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GOUGH.-We are very glad to see that some appropriate testimonial is about to be given to the services of one of our most distinguished l'emperance advocates. Men who do their country service in other ways, in the cabinet or the field, as not forgotten by our citizens. But who have dor more for their country than those who have stayed the desolations of intemperance? Besides, it is well for the friends of the great cause, ladies and gentlemen, to mingle together and show there can be great social enjoyment without that which insprintes. And as the Gough entertainment on the 14th is to be got up on the most libered code, and sustained by music and eloquence, it should surely, as we have no doubt it will, attract a full attendance-one that will de monor to our city.

REMOVAL OF THE U. S. MARSHAL AND SUDGES OF THE U. S. COURT .- In consequence of the negligen of the last Board of Councilmen in not providing ac commodations for the Judicial officers of the U.S. Government for the Southern District of New-York the U.S. Marshal has by directions of the Secretary of the Interior, leased two houses, Nos. 9 and 10 Collegeplace, where these important functionares will be located after May next. The site chosen is very inconvenient, being ten blocks from the Court Rooms, but we hear that it is the best that could be

Both branches of the Common Council will meet this afternoon to commence the February session. There is no special subject of much public importance likely to be acted upon this month, but there remains much business of an ordinary character, which will together with the confirmation of appointments, consume the time of the session.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the official report of the City Inspector, there were 335 deaths is the city last week, namely: 44 men, 69 women, 118 boys, and 104 girls, showing afalling off of 40 as compared with the mortality of the week preceding. There were 6 deaths of apoplexy, 5 of bronchitis, 9 of congestion of the lungs, 45 of c sumption, 22 of inflammation of the lungs, 6 of congestion of the brain, 13 of dropsy in the head, 5 of juffammation of the brain, 8 of inflammation of the bowels, 4 of small-pox, 4 of pleurisy, 4 of typhoid fever, 29 of convulsions (infantile), 19 of scarlet fever, 13 of croup, 6 of whooping cough, 4 of lockjaw (infantile), and 17 o marasmus. There were also 6 premature births, 32 cases of stillborn, and 5 deaths from violent causes. In other respects the report presents no unusual features. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 70; generative or-gans, 4; heart and blood vessels, 8; lungs, throat, &c., 111; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 27; stillborn and premature births, 38; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 46; uncertain seat and general fevers, 24; old age, 4; unknown, 1. The nativity table gives 251 natives of the United States, 52 of Ireland, 23 of Germany, 4 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE TESTE WARD DE-MOCRACY .- The annual ball of the Tenth Ward National Democratic Club came off with great success at Niblo's on Friday evening. The attendance was large and everything was done by the Committee of Arrangements to render their company comfort and happiness. It was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that the gay assemblage thought of retiring.

BALL OF ESGINE COMPANY No. 21 .- Fulton Pire Engine Co. No. 21 gave their annual ball at the City Assembly Rooms on Thursday night last. The spacieus hall was well filled, and the ball was one of the finest of the season.

THE TRIAL OF MATSELL .- The trial of the Chief was recumed Saturday afternoon, and it was expected that Mr. Noyes would make his argument in favor of the admissibility of Branch's testimony. Mr. Brady, how-ever, waived his objection, and allowed the prosecution to put in Branch's published report as evidence. Branch was accordingly sworn as to the truth of his report, and the prosecution was rested.

Mr. Brady then opened the case for the defense.

He would show that the father and mother of Mr. Metsell had not only told him but many others that he was born in this country, and he could show also that old Mr. Matsell was naturalized, while the Chief was yet a minor. An attempt had been made to change the Marine Court records of that naturalization, and the word "Matsell" had in one book been changed to

Matseff," but fortun tely there was another book which the forger had not been able to get hold of. He could prove, too, that the med who got up this prose-

cution were guilty of forgery and fraud, falsehood and

perjury, beyond the hope of escape.

Mr. Brady then proceeded to call Edward J. Webb, who testified that Matsell's father and mother had both told him that the Chief was born in this country; Samuel J. Marsh, who identified an indenture, date Oct. 25, 1826, in which the Chief's name was given George Washington Matsell; Thomas S. Day, who testified that both Mr. and Mrs. Matsell had in his presence claimed George as a New-Yorker by birth; M. D. Vanpelt, M. D., who said that he had attended George's brother William in his last sickness, and had heard his father distinctly claim George as an American born; and George L. Shaw, a shipmate of the Chief, who gave it in evidence that in 1825 he signed his name George W. Matsell, and he always considered

him an American. The case was then adjourned till Saturday next.

We learn from Dr. Francis that the Rev. Dr. Hawks has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and that his friends need not feel the slightest anxiety with respect to it.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA .- We under tand that a paporama on an extensive scale, including the representations of cities, towns, Indian ranches, Chinese camps, mining scenes, &c., is nearly completed, and is to be exhibited in this city. It is said to cover 30,000 feet of canvas, and to present over 100 ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN .- A man calling him

self J. W. Jones, called on Friday upon E. W. Drake. miller, near Camptown, N. J., and negotiated with him for the purchase of his mill. Drake invited Jones to dine with him, which he did. Jones said that he was satisfied with the price asked for the mill, but he must first see his brother before closing the bargain He then asked Drake for his address, which the latter gave to him. Jones then left for Newark, riding in a wagon with one of Drake's drivers, from whom he managed to learn the names of some of Drake's cusomers. Having obtained Mr. Drake's signature with his address, he forged an order for \$25 on Drake's brother in Newark, and it is thought forged orders on two other customers.

Having got the money he came to New-York in the

4 o'clock train and presented another forged order pur-porting to be from Drake on Drew & French, No. 85 Barclay street, for \$15, which was paid in a check on the Ocean Bank of this City. A few minutes after receiving it he returned with a young man, and holding up the check, inquired of Mr. Drew if it was his check. Being answered in the affirmative he turned to the young man, saying "Are you satisfied now?" Both then left, and the check was presented at the bank by a third party on Friday evening and paid. The fraud was discovered on Saturday morning,

and the police were immediately put upon his track. The swindler is a man about 40 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, light sandy complexion, dark beard, small light eyes, heavy eyelashes, bald spot on the top of his head with a tuft of hair in frout, and carries his head rather forward. His dress was of black cloth, with imitation lion-skin overcoat. It is thought that the swindler has operated extensively in this way.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT IN NISTH STREET. - About 31 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as a lady was passing down Ninth street on the block between Broadway and University-place, she was attacked by a man who seizing upon her portmonnaie, which she held in her hand, and after a short struggle, wrested it from her and made off. Not a Policeman was near, although the cries of the lady for help attracted the attention of the residents all along the block. Several gentlemen started out of their houses to her assistance, but the rufflan was already lost in the crowd.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS. - Frederick Woolfe, a boarder at the Manhattan Hotel, appeared a day or two since before Justice Brennan, and made a co plaint against Ernest Henchel, Moritz Somers and Philip Tobias, whom he charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 152 Rivington street. He states that on one occasion he lost \$3 at " faro" at the establishment, and subsequently \$7 more. On the last oc-casion he found fault with the manner of playing which they pursued, for which offense he was set upon, beat and kicked by Moses Souderback and David Woolfe and Jules Mendlebaum, three brothers. The magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of all the accused and they were captured by Officer Fitzgerald and held to answer the charge against them.

BRUTAL FIGHT.-Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, two men named Joseph Corcoran and John Curran, had a dispute while in the porter his adversary down by butting him in the abdomen with his head, and then bit off a portion of his nose,-The bystanders then interfered, and Officer Birming ham of the Second Ward Police was called in and arrested Curran, who was taken before Justice We'sh and locked up for trial. The injured man, after having his wounds dressed, came into court bearing a piece the pasal organ in his hand, and made a complaint against the prisoner.

The following is the calendar of cases for disposal the Court of General Sessions for the term com mencing to-day, at which Judge Capron will preside Receiving stolen goods 3, grand larceny 37, burglary 39, murder 9, forger&8, felonious assault and battery 3 obbery 3, bastardy 2, stabbing 1, false pretences kidnapping 1, illegal voting 1, bigamy -, perjury 1 mayhem 1, abandonment 1, witnesses 5. Total, 117.

THE COLD.-The present Cold Term between 6 and

son.—Frank McCue, a Five Point thief, and one of the gang who recently attacked and robbed Mr. Robt. Simpson, a Deputy Sheriff, as he was passing through William street, was arrested on Saturday right by Lieut. Jourdan of the Lower Poinc Court, and after being identified by Mr. Simpson, was locked up by Justice Brennan for trial. The prisoner is the "red-baired man" who ran of with \$13 and a promisery tote for \$51, been lengting to Mr. Simpson. THE LATE ROBBERY OF DEPUTY SHERIPP SIMP.

DARING THIEVES, — A German named Auguste Miller was arrested on Saturday in the act of stealing a bag containing eleven dozen morocoo salins, valued at \$95, from the eture of Brown Sherwood, No. 139 Sprace street. He was locked up by Justice Weish to answer.

Two young men named Geo. Wood and Jaz. Wilson were arrested the same day for stealing an overcoat containing valuable papers belouging to Mr. Franch McDonough, of Forty fourth effect, near Fifth avenue. The theff was committed at a barber's shop in the above vicinity, where Mr. McDonough was getting shaved. The thieves ran of with the cost, but were pursued and captured with it in their possession. They you take a before Justice Wood and locked ap.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARGEST -A SEVENTY-PIVE CHARGE OF GRAND LARGEST—A GUVENTY-TYV
CENT LAWYER.—Henry Stern, a German peddler, was arrested
yesterday by Officer Moore of the Third District Police Genechaiged with stealing a gold watch valued at \$40, the propert
of Mr. Edward Meeding, residing at No. 328 Houston wase.
The guilt of the prisoner being pretty clearly shown, Justice
Breenan locked binn up for trist. As counsed in the case, the
complainant emiloyed a lawyer named Adolph Levinger, asstiding at No. 236 Delancey street, and when the matter wir
finally disposed of, Levinger made out a bill of services agains
his clean, among the items of when was one of seventy-first
his clean, among the items of when was one of seventy-first
Mr. Meding, thinking it to be correct, paid the bill, but afterwas
learned that the Clerk had no right to receive pay for the warrunt, and had not received it. He then made a complaint agains
the lawyer, charging him with "false pretences," and he was
arrested and held to bell to answer the charge. This is the
smallest case of "leggl" swinding that has come before a Cetatinal Court in this city for a long time.

UNKNOWS MAN DROWNED .- About 84 0'0

CHARGE OF BURGLARY .- John Martin, & rep

The new Private Class in PRACTICAL PHRE COLOGY will be formed To-MORROW EVENING, at Na. 100 Broadway, where those who desire may obtain a pra-

knowledge of this stience.
Professor Sillinan says: "Phrenology undertakes to applieb for man what Philosophy performs for the external walls it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present It claims to discuss the true features."

The Hon. Horsee Mann: "I look upon Phrenology as the ruide to Philocophy and the handmaid of Christianity. When the companies true Phrenology is a public beneficator."

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER,

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLANTER,
Fast superseding all others.
T. Allecock & Co.
Erandreth Bullding, New-York.
Local pain often arises from a fullness or partial congestion the capillaries or small blood-ressels terminating on the six for relieve, and often cure at once exeruitating pains, you has merely to use one of Dr. Allecock's Plasters. Thus, back sub-morely to use one of Dr. Allecock's Plasters. Thus, back sub-morely to use one of Dr. Allecock's Plasters. Thus, back sub-morely to use one of Dr. Allecock's Plasters. Thus, back sub-morely to use one of Dr. Allecock's Plasters. Thus, back sub-morely feeling the partial pains of the muscless to proceed from an incripent affection of the heart; rhounds pains, sprains, bruness, and spasmodic pains of the muscless the bowels—all these troubles are greatly relieved by this cold bratted Plaster, which proved itself the required local excitation of the muscless of the partial particular of the particular

often without producing debility in the part.

India-rubber, myrrh, and other choice gums and essences of the vegetable kingdom, are the material ingredients of these celebrated Plasters. They are to all other medicated plasters what traveling by reliroad and steambeat is, in our day, to the stage-coachand sloop-going of fifty years ago. Whils they are possessed of all the soothing and warming qualities of almost every other plaster in the United States Dispensatory, they are withen many of their inconveniences. In the language of each who has experienced much benefit from their application in a chronic disease of the kidney: "They stick closer than a brother, and do not run like a false friend."

The idea of medicating India-rubber is in consonance with the spirit of improvement which stamps the ago in which we like. There was always something repulsive in the Burgundy pitch plaster; it might be useful, but you never forget the surjustion of the body; the quality slune, all others being equal, would command for these a large above of public patronage.

They have already become favorably known in England.

pleasant addition to your skin. The Plasters of Mr. Allicoca are quite flexible, and yield to every motion of the body; this against flexible and the control of the body; this against a large space of public patronage.

They have already become favorably known in England. France, Hioland, and in the City of Hamburg; in kno de Jameiro, in Rico Grand del Sur, in the England, in the City of Assumption, in Paraguay; in Montevideo, in Lima, Bagotia, and at Valparaiso; in every councry where they have been introduced, they have proved a blessing to the afficied. Merchanic can at once perceive their importance as an article of commerce.

Dr. T. Allicock—Sir I have been suffering under a server merce.

Dr. T. Allicock—Sir I have been suffering under a server tropy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the prompts me to say, that your plasters have given me mera perment relief than anything else I have need, and I believe will produce a perfect curs. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-irritant effect of your Plaster, for it is produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating settion it is applied, with the great nervous sedative induces the content prompts are not as a produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating settion it is applied, with the great nervous sedative induces they can the new prompts of the outlities of the plasters heretofore in use, but must please yours at the head of them all. Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them, will assuredly recommend his patients to the plasters heretofore in use, but must please yours at the head of them all. Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them, will assuredly recommend his patients to be bought two decans of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the beak, just above the kidneys; Iniment and cupping were used, but whe could not stir without screaming out. Her decor bethough him; that he must always have a few on hand—that he would him if at he must always have a few on hand—that

At No. 206 Bowery, and No. 201 Hudson-st., and by all D gists in the city and country.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character given daily, at the

CHESTNUTS,—Just received, a splendid let of Italian Chestauts; will be sold at a moderate price. Apply to HENRY MAILLARD, No. 521 Broadway and No. 160 Morour-st.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR-REMOTAL -Dr. Francis Saltze, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Milk-burgh, has removed to No. 16 Bond-st. New York, where a may bereafter be consulted, from 8 to 12 o'clock a. m. and 3 8 8 p. m. Fatients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

# BROOKLYN ITEMS

The Republican Committee of the County of Kings will organize on Monday evening at No. 179 Jorah mon-st., opposite the City Hall.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.-The total aumber of deaths in this city last week was 61; of which to were males, and 32 females; adults 21; minors 60. The principal causes were consumption, croup and scarlet fever.

FERRUARY TERM OF THE COURTS.—According to the appointments for the recent year, a special term of the Septeme Court should be held to-day, being the first Monday of the month; and it is confidently expected that Judge Streng will be in attendance on that day, and that Judge Streng will be here on Tuceley to continue the business, when it is seen thought the long-negle ted. "Special Term Calendar" will be taken up. In view of the arrows of business now on hand, and the number of anxious suitors awaiting some movement in the several cases, it is devoutly to be wished that these expectations will be realized. The February term of the City Court will commence to-day. The citti calendar contains 77 cesses for triel. It will be of field this morning, causes reserved, and that Court adjuranced till the 11th Inst. The February term of the Court of General Sessions will commence on The day, the new Court of Universities. A Grand Jury will be organized. The number of prisoners awaiting trial is considerable, but there are happily few charged with crimes of extraordinary magnetical.

# NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

RECEPTION OF THE PERSIA. -Arrangements of the prominent citizens of June seing made by some of the prominent citizens of Jerney C for the reception of the steamship Persia, expected at the C and dock this week. It is problate that there will be a sale distriby of fireworks, and other demonstrations, and a dis-till be given to the officers of the Persia immediately after it

LECTURE FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES .- A will be delivered 'e-n orrow ('ineday) evening at the First Prasbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Jersey Chy Literary Association, by the Rev. Henry Ward Bosobor, on "The Brautiful"—the proceeds of which will be devoted to the cent fit of the poor in Jersey Chy.

The Beautiful'-the proceeds of which will be devoted to the length of the poor in Jersey City.

FORGEPIES.—On Friday last a man calling himself J. W. Jones valid the house of E. W. Drake, a miller dis milles from Newark New-Jersey, and said he wished to prochang he mills from Newark New-Jersey, and said he wished to prochang he mill. The owner offered to sell, and expressed himself saids if d with the terms proposed, but said he would have to consult he shouther. Jones then asked Drake for his address, which was given him, said by this means Jones obtained the miller's eigenture. Upon invitation Jones took dinner with the miller. After dinner upon form of the latter's driver. After getting to the latter place he accertained where Drake's bother resided. He these upon forged an order for \$25, presented it at the shore of Ha. Drake, and got the money. At 4 o'clock he left in the train few of Drake Arman previously ascertained that the form of Drake's were customers of Drake's, be proceeded there for having the heavy of the said produce brokers, No. 15 Band Drake, and got the money. At 4 o'clock he left in the train few for having the said produce brokers, No. 15 Band Drake, and gother the money. At 4 o'clock he left in the train few for having the said produce brokers, No. 15 Band Drake, and gother brokers, No. 15 Band Drake, and presented a forzed order, purporting to be signed by E. W. Drake, the miller, for \$45. Or the document was written that the bearer had sold mills to Drake, and indicates the order of the bearer had sold mills to Drake, and indicates the that the said produce brokers, and sold mills accompassed was correct, and gave him a check on the Ocean Bank. It was was correct, and gave him a check on the Ocean Bank. It was then after bank house, Jones left the store. In a few minutes he returned with his hands fail of bills, accompassed by a stranger; the latter, as they entered, held the check, what it seems he had bought. Jones hands and Mr Draw, 'I is this your check? To whitch he latter replied